The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ

On JULIANA ST., opposite the Mengal House,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD CO., PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid within the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion	$1.00
One square, three insertions	1.50
Each additional insertion less than 3 months,	50

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Administrators' and Executors' notices, $3.00 Auditors' notices, if under 10 lines, $2.00; if over 10 lines, $2.50. Sheriffs's sales, $1.75 per tract. Table work, double the above rates; figure work 25 per cent. additional. Estrays, Cautions and Notices to Trespassers, $2.00 for three insertions, if not above ten lines. Marringe notices, 50 cts. each, payable in advance. Obituar over five lines in length, and Resolutions of Beneficial Associations, at half advertising rates, payable in advance. Announcements of deaths, gratis. Notices in editorial column, 15 cents per line. ☞No deduction to advertisers of Patent Medecines, or Advertising Agents.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.
april7'65-1y.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....G. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April, 1861—tf.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865. Vol 38: No 36.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1865.

A FEW THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

We desire to keep a few facts relative to the status of the Copperhead party in this county, before the people. We would have the people

REMEMBER, that the leaders, one and all, ardently sympathized with the traitorous rebels, and that they now plead for those in the custody of the United States with all the earnestness of their souls.

REMEMBER, that the stars and stripes, the emblem of our nationality, was scoffed at by them, torn from appropriate places, and supplanted by the "red white and red," the emblems of organized treason.

REMEMBER, that the "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," &c., were forced to give way to the favorite airs of the rebels. Yes, who does not remember how night was made hideous by the singing of "Maryland, my Maryland," "The Bonny Blue Flag," &c?

REMEMBER, that hundreds of pistols and other deadly weapons were imported into Bedford county, and carried by the members of this same party, to shoot Union men for no other reason than that they were in favor of suppressing armed treason.

REMEMBER, that the barns of Union men were burned, their lives threatened, and their families intimidated because they asked the Government to assert the supremacy of the laws, and were willing to give to it their assistance.

REMEMBER, that Churches and school houses were burned because men who loved their country, met their to worship God.

REMEMBER, that enrolling officers were shot at, and narrowly escaped with their lives because they undertook to enferce a national edict.

REMEMBER, that not less than 600 of this party refused to report when drafted, and skedaddled to the mountains, skulked away in caves or fled to Canada.

REMEMBER, that every barn burner who, in the deep darkness of the night, stole up to and applied the torch to the property of Union men, is a rapid Copper head.

REMEMBER, that the heathenish incendiary, who under cover of darkness, prompted by the spirit of the devil, stealthily kindled the fire which consumed the house of God, if living to-day, is a traitor and a Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every deserter who fled to Canada to enjoy the protection of a foreign Government, is and ought to a Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every skedaddler who secreted himself for months in the "pine clad hills" of the old Keystone State is to-day a living, breathing, blathering Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every skulker who found his way to the caves of our rugged mountains, with loads of weapons, who threatened death and destruction on all hands, and then ran away from his shadow, is a blatant Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that ministers of the gospel were reviled, condemned and persecuted because they prayed for the preservation of the institutions of our fathers.

REMEMBER, that the Copperhead party in a body voted to exclude the soldier from the right of suffrage, and that they kicked men out of the party, who had the manliness to disobey the order of the leaders and vote the soldiers this privilege.

REMEMBER, that every man who has desired the success of the rebellion, who aided, abetted and countenanced them in any manner, shape or form is a Copperhead leader to the extent of his intelligence.

SOLDIERS WILL REMEMBER, that if they vote the Copperhead ticket, they will stand side by side, with the distinguished parties above enumerated. Oh soldiers, can you mix with such an array of treachery and traitors.

☞ The Copperheads appear to be very much concerned in regard to the unity of the Republican Party. They must have some interests in its stability? Well, once for all, we tell them that if the Republican Party stood in a solid phalanx, shoulder to shoulder, when it had a rebellion to crush that cost hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of treasure, it is not probable that it will now break up into factions when it does not require the sacrifice of a man or a dollar to maintain its permanent existence.

☞ The soldiers tell us they are going to look after the Skulkers, Skedaddlers, Bounty Jumpers, Canada refugees when they come to the polls on the 2nd Tuesday of October.

PRISONERS are diminishing rapidly in the Old Capitol Prison.

A PEACEFUL demonstration of unemployed soldiers and sailors took place recently in New York. About 300 persons were in the precession.

PROPERTY amounting to between three and four hundred thousand dollars is daily stolen by professional thieves and pickpockets in New York.

THE War Department has published a "Roll of Honor," giving the names of soldiers who were interred in the national cemeteries in the District of Columbia from August 3, 1861, to June 30, 1865. The entire number is 20,727.

ONE day last week the Union Hotel at Saratoga, entertained 1,400 people, who consumed 1,240 pounds of beefsteak, exclusive of other meats, and 410 quarts of ice cream.

THE miners at Scranton, Pa., and along the Lackawanna Valley are on a strike, the absolute merits of which it is very difficult really to get at, though the results will be felt next winter in the advanced price of coal.

Poetry.

"NO THANKS TO YOU."

ADDRESSED TO SECESSION SYMPATHIZERS.

[The following was taken from the Boston *Recorder*, of 1861, and may now be said or sung as a reminder to our false friends:]

'Twill be no thanks to you, good sir,
'Twill be no thanks to you,
When our troops come marching home from war,
The Red, the White, the Blue
Still floating o'er them like a cloud
Of glory as they come,
While a Nation's blessing long and loud,
Shall shout their welcome home.

O then 'twill be no thanks to you;
You frowned upon their toil,
At best 'twas folly in your view,
Until you saw the spoils;
You sighed and looked amazing wise
At justice's long delay,
And talked about a compromise
To keep the hounds at bay.

O yes, 'twill be no thanks to you,
You never spoke a word,
When heart and hands and all were due,
As I have ever heard—
One cheer, one word of sympathy,
One patriotic prayer—
One word of hope and faith to be
A charm against despair.

'Twill be no thanks to you, good sir,
'Twill be no thanks to you,
When our troops come marching home from war,
The Red, the White, the Blue
Still floating over them like a cloud
Of glory as they come.
While a Nation's blessing long and loud
Shall shout their welcome home.

Yet you shall reap what they have sowed,
A country shall be yours,
For heroe's blood in streams have flowed
A richness that endures.
Go, eat the fat and drink the sweet
Bought by the brave and true,
And yet remember as you eat,
There are no thanks to you.

Miscellaneous.

ALLEGIANCE TO A STATE.

The doctrine of State Rights, as taught by the Southern people, has been productive of incalculable mischief, for it required the citizen to be bound by the action of his State, no matter how the Union was affected thereby. When the traitorous elements in the South were shaping for the fearful war that was launched against the National Government, men who professed to be loyal and devoted to the Union went with the rebellion on the plea that they were bound by the action of their States, while in the north—from the imbecile who disgraced the Executive chair of the nation to the most insignificant Democratic stump speaker—we were accustomed to hear the treasonable declaration, "You cannot coerce a State." Fortunately for us, the new President entertained a different view as to the supreme power of the land. He turned to the Constiution at Sec. 2, Art. 6, and read: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Having taken an oath to "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution he entered upon a duty which should have been performed months before by his predecessor. Deliberately was the issue made between loyalty and treason, and the result is known to the world. By the arbitrament of war the American people have declared the Union to be supreme. Why has not the verdict been universally accepted?

The same class of men who endeavored to trammel the Government during the war, by their States' Rights sophistries, continue their efforts to bring further calamities upon the nation by declaring the sovereignty of the States. The Southern people are being instructed to demand immediate re-investure of their former privileges on the ground of State sovereignty. From some quarters we hear that the masses of the Southern people are not guilty of treason, because their States passed ordinances of secession, and transferred their allegiance to another power. The authority of the National Government being expelled from the insurrectionary States, the people had no course, even if they wished to be loyal, but to yield obedience to the *de facto* government, and it is urged that it would be unjust to punish men for aiding the Southern cause when the power of the Union was not present to protect them from the tyranny of the rebellion.

There is much truth in this as an idea, but very little as a fact. If the large mass of the Southern people aided the rebellion not from choice but under compulsion, it certainly is not unreasonable to expect them to manifest a willing and joyful devotion to the Union, now that the wicked usurpation had been destroyed. We admit that men who yielded to the rebellion under compulsion, cannot be esteemed guilty of treason, but those who identified themselves with it on the plea that they were bound to follow their States, are as guilty as those who led the States in their treasonable course. Alexander H. Stephens is often referred to as one who ought not to be called a traitor. It is true, he made a noble defence of the Union, and exerted his masterly genius to prevent the passage of the secession ordinance of Georgia, but it is equally true that without compulsion, but willingly and voluntarily, he gave the lie to his noble, manly declarations by affixing his name to the act of treason, and lending all his efforts to the terrible rebellion. His was the common plea, that of State Sovereignty; and we cannot regard him as being innocent of treason, without recognizing the power and right of a State to bind the citizens contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The doctrine of State Sovereignty having been one of the most powerful incentives to the people to join the rebellion, it is preposterous to recognize it as an ample defense of those who were moved by it.

The time has come when things must be called by their right names, and when treason, especially, must be made odious. There can be no such thing as States' Rights which impair and conflict with the power and authority of the United States. The action of a State cannot absolve the citizen from his allegiance to the Union. The Union is supreme, and the States subordinate. These are the lessons of the war, and must not be disregarded, for they have been sealed in the blood of half a million of patriots. The late rebels must accept them in a proper spirit before they can be allowed to participate in the affairs of the Government. They must remember that simply subscribing to the oath of allegiance does not restore them to power. They must shape their conduct in such a way that there will be no room to doubt their conversion to loyalty. Everywhere, South as well as North, the supremacy of the Union must be recognized, and those who are not disposed to do so in deed as in word must expect to be pursued by the vengeance of the law.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS AT PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

PATAPSCO, (Dr. J. G. M.,) in the Lutheran Observer, thus speaks of the gentleman:

"Mr. Mayer, the Professor elect of Physics, is comparatively a stranger, and a few words respecting him may be allowed. As his name will intimate, he is of Lutheran origin, and his German relatives, have for many years, held high places in the Church of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. He is a native of Baltimore, the son of an eminent lawyer, and has, from early youth, devoted himself diligently to scientific pursuits. After leaving college, he spent a portion of every day for two years, in a machine shop, to acquire dexterity in the use of tools, and to give him facility in extemporizing instruments, so that he can now supply deficiencies in any collection and keep in order those instruments already acquired. By this practical course of study, he also became acquainted with the important applications of science and daily assisted in the designing and construction of machinery, which has given to this century its special industrial characteristics. He has collected lathes of a superior construction and a fully equipped work-shop, and he is capable of making a wise and skilful use of his tools. He also posseses a valuable and rare collection of instruments, a rich microscopal collection and a choice library. Mr. Mayer was Pfofessor of Physics in Westminster College, Missouri, until the rebellion broke out, and has since been lecturing in two Colleges in Baltimore, conducting the most intricate chemical analysis, and further prosecuting scientific studies in Paris, from which he has recently returned. In Paris, he attended the lectures of Wurtz, on chemistry; Regnault, on Physics; Deville, on Metallurgy; Becquerel, on electricity; Chevreuel, on applied chemistry, and Taillandier, on general literature. For a paper in the French language, which he read before one of their learned societies he was elected an honorary member, a distinction seldom conferred on a young foreigner. His scientific friends in this country have been much gratified in observing that Fresenius, in his last edition of his Journal, favorably notices some original views in chemistry, which Prof. Mayer published in Silleman's Journal, eight or nine years ago, before he was twenty years of age. Fresenius quotes these views from the Journal fur die Chemische Wissen Scheft, showing the distinguished notice that had been taken of them. His residence in Paris had principally for its object, the study of the organization of the University, and to acquaint himself with all that is new in the literature of science and recent in the means of instruction, so that he is fully competent to fill a professorship worthy of the name. To aid him, in his endeavors to advance the cause of scientific education in our country, he has brought home instruments and methods of illustration entirely new to us, and, indeed, which are as yet rarely seen outside the Sorbonne.

Professor Henry, the Humboldt of American science, and other eminent gentlemen, recommend him in the highest terms, and regard him as one of the most promising young men of the country.

TREASON IN NEW YORK CITY.

When the rebellion was precipitated, Fernando Wood, then the Democratic Mayor of New York, deliberately and seriously proposed to carry that State out of the Union, and annex it to the Southern Confederacy. Wood insisted that New York had no sympathy in common with the people of the free States, and that its true position, while the South was attempting to establish an independent Government, was one of antagonism to the national authorities. At the time that Mayor Wood thus acted and spoke, he was considered, by those living outside of New York, as insane, but in the face of the fact that the rebellion has been overthrown, and a Southern Confederacy rendered hopeless, what can the people of the country think of the position taken by New York, through its Mayor, on the subject of precuring the defence of Jeff. Davis, and collecting money for a future effort in the South to renew the war on the Union? We stated some days since that such a meetting had been held, composed of representatives from the South, some of whom had been in the rebel army, and of leading Democratic citizens of New York; but when this statement was put forth it was denied, the Democratic newspapers of the country insisting that no such an assemblage had been in session. It now appears, however, that these Southern rebels and Northern Democratic leaders had been in session, and during the conclave, it was openly urged that the South should and would renew the war on the Union. The main business of the meeting seemed to be to procure money for the defence of Jeff. Davis. A Southern delegate announced that he was on his way to England, by invitations of prominent English men, to collect funds for the defence of Davis, while New Yorkers, who were present, pledged themselves to raise any amount of money for the same purpose. The hanging of the conspirators and assassins of the President, in Washington, was denounced as a murder, but not a word was said in reference to the slaughter of the President. The soldiers who had fought and won the battles of the Union, were execrated as vile Yankees, and referred to by a Southern "gentleman" as too mean to be recognized, and that the people of the South would never permit the Yankees to possess a hold on the South. The entire Southern people were represented as hostile to the Government. Those of the South who now professed loyalty, did so only to get power to use it against the North. Such was the spirit of the meeting held in the city of New York. Therein it was boldly announced that the war of the rebellion was not a failure—that the Democratic party intended to renew the war, with the South on the North—that the Confederacy still had an existence—that President Johnson was a murderer when he signed the death warrant of Mrs. Surratt, and that Jeff. Davis should and would be released. All this was said at a meeting of Southern and Northern Democrats, backed and encouraged by the Democratic Mayor of New York city; and this, and nothing more or less, constitutes the platform of the Democratic party.—*Har. Telegraph.*

SELF-DENIAL.—It is a matter that cannot be too often considered, that real happiness, health, order, peace and bounty depend on self-denial. If nature, in its wild state, and wishes, and indulgent sensualities, is to be humored, a dose of poison is brewing, a scourge for the fool's back is preparing—like drunkards who sit down in good humor to tipple but soon proceed to black eyes. No man ever found a happy life by chance, or yawned it into being with a wish. Even the kingdom of Heaven suffers violence, and the violent only take it by force. So that perfect peace my be won by perpetual war, and the health of the spirit by the *death of the flesh.* My old maxim is that religion will cost us something, but the want of it infinitely more.—*Rev. R. Cecil.*

MISSISSIPPI.

The Proceedings of the State Convention—The Act of Secession Null and Void—Slavery Abolished in the State—A Plea for Jefferson Davis.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Jackson, Miss., says:—In the State Convention, an ordinance ratifying all judicial decisions, judgments, decrees, contracts, sales, deeds, and indictments, and also all marriages made under the State law during the war, was introduced.

An ordinance was presented prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law imposing any civil disability, or punishment, or forfeiture of estate upon any citizen engaged in the late war with the United States, for his political opinions. Both ordinances passed the reading.

A memorial requesting the President not to garrison the State with negro troops was referred to General Osterhaus, the General in command.

The Committee on Constitution made a report recommending that such change be made in the Constitution as to hereafter prevent slavery, or involuntary servitude, except upon legal authority, for crime, and striking out all portions of the old Constitution relating to slavery.

An ordinance was also presented providing for the election of Congressmen, Governor, and legislative and other State officers, on the first Monday in October, to serve two years, the judicial and ministerial officers to hold office for the unexpired terms of their predecessors. This will cause all the elections to be held on the same day as before the passage of the act of secession.

A second committee was appointed, with instructions to present an ordinance ratifying all the acts of the officers of the State not made in aid of the recent war, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or Mississippi. Both reports will be adopted.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 21, 9 P. M.—The State Convention to-day adopting the following amendment to the State Constitution:—"The institution of slavery having been abolished by the State of Mississippi, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in punishment of crime of which the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State; and the Legislature, at the next session and thereafter, as the public welfare may require, shall provide for the protection and security of the person and property of the freedmen of this State against the evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

An ordinance was also passed for the holding of a general election at the same time for county, district or ministerial officials.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 22.—The convention to-day passed an ordinance declaring the ordinance of Secession null and void. It repeals the ordinances of the Convention of 1861 except the revenue ordinance, which is left to the Legislature to act upon.

At an informal meeting of the delegates, in their individual capacity, a memorial was presented expressing in eloquent terms a petition to President Johnson to extend a pardon to Jefferson Davis and Governor Clark, which was acquiesced in by all present.

WANTED, A GENERAL.

The Albany Democratic Regency, under the control of Richmond, Cagger and Seymour, is just now in search of a General—"under difficulties."

At the last meeting of the Democratic State Committee, at Albany, we understand the important question where to find a General officer, more or less distinguished in the late war, to head the ticket of the party" for the nomination of Secretary of State in the campaign, upon which "the party" is just now entering, was the principal question entertained, discussed and debated.

The prospects, upon all sides, were admitted to be gloomy enough. The attitude of "the party" during the war had been such as to mate its resuscitation and re-entry upon the field, all but an impossibility. The State was evidently "joined to her idols of freedom and loyalty. So the Regency State Committee drooping and despondent, sat down in the famous Room No. 57 of the Delavan House, and devoted themselves to the consideration how and where to find a General to head their ticket.

Quaint, inconsistent and desperate enough, if we may rely upon our information, were the suggestions offered. Richmond asked about Gen. Slocum; to which John A. Greene replied that Slocum had been spoken to, and had declined. Cagger named Gen. Curtis, of St. Lawrence, but was answered by Judge Dodge that Curtis had also respectfully begged off. Somebody suggested Gen. Peck; but the response was, that Peck wanted nothing to do with the Regency. Surrogate Tucker nominated Gen. Sickles; but Sickles, also, was understood to have positive objections to a participation in the November defeat. This brief record appeared to complete the roll of available Generals, all of whom were dismissed from consideration for the worst kind of non-availability.

Supervisor Tweed, however, continued to persist in the search, and brought forward the name of Gen. Spinola. Street Commissioner Cornell thought Gen. Cochrane might be induced to "come over." And the list was closed by somebody's presenting the name of Gen. Busteed. As the end had surely then been reached, the committee adjourned to dinner.

The Democratic party seriously, is in want of a General as its candidate for Secretary of State. Salary of the office, $2,500 and no stealings, and chances of election not worth considering. Who bids? Where is the lucky General who wishes to lead the forlorn and disorganized host? Don't all speak at once, gentlemen with the stars!—N. Y. *Times.*

INTELLIGENCE.—The Democratic press is just now loud in its advocacy of the doctrine that "intelligence" and not "numbers" should control at the ballot box. We agree with our cotemporaries, and as they are doubtless in favor of what they preach, we beg leave to inquire of them what will become of their party if all professed white men, who can't read the "regular Democratic ticket" when it is presented to them, are told that they are no better than "niggers" and must stand aside while their "intelligent" neighbors go on with the voting. And what will Mr Teddy O'Toole and all his relations say to this new dogma?—*Exchange.*

RECIPROCITY.—The Finance Minister of Canada has announced to the local Parliament that he is ready to give up the high duty now imposed on certain American manufactures, for the sake of reciprocity. It does not appear what the exempted articles are to include. But we judge from the tone of the Minister's speech that he fully understands that the reciprocity can no longer be all one side, and that if we are to have free trade with the Provincials, it must be something more than the name of the thing. —*N. Y. Times.*

TOO PROUD TO WORK.

Some people are ashamed to work. They are too proud to be seen carrying a market basket, or helping to wash, or wheeling a barrow, or putting in coal, or digging in the garden. They are afraid to let others see that they work. And whenever they must do anything of this kind they wait until it is night, or go where nobody can see them, or they go round the back way. If there are any boys or girls who take the *S. S. Messenger*, I wish to tell them a story of a great man who was not ashamed to work.

On one occasion, during the Revolutionary war, Washington was going round in disguise, to visit some log forts that were being built. In the course of his walk, he met with a company of men who were hard at work under the command of a corporal.—This petty officer, proud of his elevation above the common soldiers, was walking about, full of the thought of his own importance and crying out, every now and then, "come, work away boys," but he never offered to help them. But Washington, when he saw that the men had more work than they could well do, took off his coat at once and began to help them saying, "Spring to it, my brave fellows! we are working for our country; let us do it with a good will.

In this way he worked with them till they had finished; and then when he was putting on his coat, he asked the officer why he did not help the men when he saw that they had more work than they could well do. Standing up straight with a proud look on his face, the officer replied, "I would have you know, sir, that *I am a corporal, I don't work.*" "Oh, are you sir?" said Washington, "you are a corporal and don't work. Well, I would have you know that *I am General Washington, Commander-in-Chief, and I do work.*"

Don't you think the corporal must have felt ashamed? Now if ever you begin to feel too proud to work, just think of Washington and the corporal.—*S. S. Messenger.*

HOW SHOULD WE REGARD OUR ENEMIES.

[FROM THE GERMAN.]

Have you enemies? Pursue the even tenor of your way, without heeding them. If they attempt to obstruct you path, avoid the opposing obstacles, without noticing their hatred. The man who has no enemies is seldom worth much. Burger says, "That is not the worst fruit which is gnawed by the wasps." He who has no enemies at all is usually formed of such material that he passively gives way to every impression, and is therefore not worthy of a friend. Whilst, on the other hand, a noble and worthy man, who thinks, and speaks, and acts openly for himself and others, and abides by the truth without respect of persons, cannot possibly remain without enemies. They are, moreover, as necessary to him as the air he breathes. He can scarcely exist without them. They keep him employed, and spur him on to noble deeds. A celebrated man, who was surrounded by as many enemies as a pot of honey is by wasps, was in the habit of remarking about them, "They are like the spluttering sparks of a burning brand, which die of themselves, if left alone!" Let this saying be your guide in your conduct toward those who, by their calumnies, seek to degrade you; for if you stoop to contend with or defend yourself against them, you will only do what they wish you to do—place yourself on a level with them, and supply them with matter for fresh calumnies. Only let the mean souls quietly talk on, and they will, if you continue faithful in the discharge of your duty, accomplish just the opposite from what they intend, inasmuch as they will thus turn the attention of those who have hitherto regarded you with indifference more directly upon you, and raise up friends and defenders for you, of which you would otherwise have been deprived.—*Lutheran and Missionary.*

FORMS OF SALUTATION.—Most modern forms of salutation and civility are derived from chivalry, or at least from war, and they all betoken some deference, as to a conquerer; just as in private life we still continue to sign ourselves the very humble servants of our correspondents. The uncovered head was simply the head unarmed; the helmet being removed, the party was at mercy. So the hand ungloved was the hand ungauntled; and to this day it is an incivility to shake hands with gloves on. Shaking itself was a token of truce, in which the parties took hold each of the other's weapon hand, to make sure against treachery. So also the gentleman's bow is but an offer of the neck to the stroke of the adversary; so the lady's courtesy is but the form of her going on her knees for mercy. The general principle is marked as it ought naturally to be, still more strongly in the case of military salutes. Why is the discharge of guns a salute? Because it leaves the guns empty, and at the mercy of the opponent. And this is so true that the saluting with blank cartridge is a modern invention. Formerly salutes were fired by discharging the cannon balls, and there have been instances in which the compliment has been nearly fatal to the visitor whom it meant to honor. When the officer salutes, he points the drawn sword to the ground; and the salute of the troops is, even at this day, called "presenting arms"—that is, presenting them to be taken.

PURITY OF CHARACTER.—Over the beauty of the plum and the apricot there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit itself—a soft delicate flush spreads its blushing cheek. Now, if you strike your hand over that it is gone—The flower that hangs in the morning impearled with dew, arrayed as no queenly woman ever was arrayed with jewels—once shake it so that the beads roll off, and you may sprinkle water on it as you please, yet it can never be again what it was when the dew fell silently on it from heaven. On a frosty morning you may see panes of glass covered with landscape, mountains, lakes, trees blended in a beautiful picture. Now lay your hand upon the glass, and by the scratch of your finger, or by the warmth of your palm, that delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character, which, when once touched and defiled, can never be restored.

☞ Many persons of smart business qualities, enter into business, but do not meet with success, simply because they do not publish to the world their locality, stock of goods, and facilities for doing business. Goods once bought must be sold, and the only way to dispose of them is to advertise—informing the people where they can find the cheapest and best articles. Get ahead of your neigebors, if you can, through the press, and there will be no lack of sale. Common sense and observation of large business establishments, dictate this. Many establishments acknowledge their success to have been sustained through the public prints. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Cholera in its westward travels, has reached Ancona, Italy, where 34 persons are dying of the terrible disease daily.

HOT AND COLD.—Dan Marble was once strolling along the wharves in Boston, where he met a tall, gaunt figure, a "digger" from California, and got into conversation with him.

"Healthy climate, I suppose?"

"Healthy? it ain't anything else. Why, stranger, there you can choose any climate you like, hot or cold, and that without travveling more than fifteen minutes. Just think o' that the next cold morning when you get out of bed. There's a mountain there, with a valley on each side of it, the one hot, and the other cold. Well, get on the top of the mountain with a double barrelled gun, and you can, without moving, kill either summer or winter game, just as you will!"

"What, have you ever tried it?"

"Tried it! often! and should have done pretty well, but for one thing. I wanted a dog that would stand both climates. The last dog I had froze off his tail while pointin' on the summer side. He didn't get entirely out of the winter side, you see—trew as you lives."

Marble sloped.

INTERESTING FROM CANADA.—Canadian affairs are assuming an aspect interesting to the people of this country. The Provincial Parliament is now in session at Quebec, and portions of its proceedings and the general sentiment of the members, are significant. The feeling in favor of annexation to the United States has grown rapidly of late. It is said that one-third of the Parliamentary members are in favor of it, and that all that is wanted to carry the project through to success is a bold and firm leader. The speech in the lower house in response to the Governor General's address was particularly complimentary to the valor of the United States in war, and its strength and power in peace, and was frequently greeted with the English, "Hear, hear!" exclamation. In the midst of the excitement and varying feeling, the ministry have become somewhat alarmed, and will, it is understood, abandon for the present session both the confederation and the frontier defences schemes.

MANNERS.—I make it a point of morality," says a writer, "never to find fault with another for his manners. They may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic, I care not what they are if the man means well, and acts from honest intentions without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantage of "good society," as it is called to school themselves, in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies, and if there is any standard of manners, it is well founded on reason and good sense, and not upon these artificial regulations. Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous, and not studied. I always suspect a man that meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same bending of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the hearty, it may be rough—grip of the hand, the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation—"How are you, my old friend?"

THE ROMAN PROTOTYPE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says another prototype for Lincoln has been found in Servins Tullius by the National Committee, in permanent sitting at Rome. Tullius was done to death by patrician daggers for having raised the *plebs* to participation in power, and for having manumitted the slaves. To put on record the views thus taken on the Tiber, the committee has embodied its notion in a lapidary inscription, which for greater local significance they have caused to be deep cut in a fragment from the old tufa stone forming the ancient town boundary, *Ayer Servii Tulii*, traces of which traverse the gardens of Sallust. This block they mean for presentation at Washington, in testimony of condolence with a free people.

TRUE TO THEIR FAITH.—The Democratic Party in Ohio is true to the Chicago Platform. The convention on Thursday nominated Alexander Long, a Vallandigham Copperhead, for Governor, and adopted resolutions, asserting the doctrine of State rights, denying the right of emancipation, in favor of free trade, denouncing the public debt, denying the right of the Government to raise armies by draft, declaring Jeff. Davis to be "a martyr spirit" opposing the President's policy, asserting throughout principles more suited to the most rebellious part of the South than the region of the Ohio. Ohio leads the van!—*Somerset Herald and Whig.*

NON-PAYING subscribers are thus talked to by an editor out West;

"Wagons cannot run without wheels—boats without steam—bull-toads jump without legs. or newspapers be carried on everlastingly without money, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. Our subscribers are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when it don't do you any good? We have no doubt every one thinks that all have paid but him and as we are a clever fellow, and his is a little matter, it will make no difference." Will some of our readers make a note of this.

GREATLY INCREASED EMIGRATION.—Late foreign papers show that the rush of emigrants to this country from the North of Europe is setting in with more than usual vehemence. Fifteen thousand Polish exiles are making arrangements with the Swiss government for transportation to the free soil of the States. From Norway the exodus of the most valuable part of the population is so great as to excite the fears of the authorities, who are endeavoring to check it.

ON a wet, miserable foggy London day, in autumn, Charles Lamb was accosted by a beggarwoman, with, "Pray, sir, bestow a little charity upon a poor, destitute woman, who is perishing for lack of food. Believe me, sir, I have seen better days. "So have I." said Lamb, handing the poor creature a shilling; "So have I; it is a miserable day!" It is hardly probable the woman was in good enough spirits to take the joke, but she took the shilling.

☞ A Lousiana paper declares that the town of Nachitoches has fleas that can jump higher, quicker, bite harder, out dodge, run faster, than any other fleas. They are larger, fatter, slicker, harder to rope, than any other fleas. It takes two freedmen and a white boy to tree one of them, and suggests, as a last resort, to have them hung or shot with a Sharp's rifle.

A terrific hurricane has occurred in the South Pacific Ocean, entirely washing away one of the Palmerston Islands, leaving nothing but the coral breakers, which, in case of a heavy sea, are entirely invisible to the eye, but in perfectly calm weather they are observable. Owing to this damage by the hurricane, several vessels have been wrecked but none were American.

IT is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them learned. It is not what they profess, but what they practice, that makes them good

IT is reported that Ex-Senator Gwin is at the head of the Imperial Government of the Mexican State of Sonore, at an annual salary of sixty thousand dollars, but without any ducal or other noble title.

A reply from Queen Victoria to a petition of the laborers of the Island of Jamaica complaining of their distres

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford co.
Gen. MOSES ROSS, of Somerset co.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

TREASURER,

Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER,

HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.

POOR DIRECTORS,

JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry,
LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.

AUDITOR,

JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

CORONER.

Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Its Candidates, Platform and Prospects.

The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 24th ult. The notorious Dick Vaux of Philadelphia was appointed President. The irrepressible Dick, after a characteristic flourish of big words about Constitution, defiance, knaves, Democracy, dignity, manhood and social equality, subsided and informed the convention that the chair was ready for business. In order to screen family jars from the public eye, the first motion made was to appoint a committee, to whom all resolutions on Federal or State policy must be referred without debate. The convention, being thus muzzled and headed off from any public expression and discussion of opinions, set itself down to wait for a platform. After two hours patient waiting it became evident that there was trouble in camp, and it was soon known that a big fight was going on in committee. The convention becoming anxious and excited a committee was sent to see what was the matter, but getting no satisfaction it was determined to adjourn until evening. On re-assembling the committee on resolutions reported a platform and the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates, which resulted in the nomination for Auditor General of a Colonel Davis whose principal recommendation seems to have been, that he was in the service long enough to acquire the military title of Colonel, then quit the service in the darkest hours of the rebellion and went home to edit a copperhead newspaper in Bucks county, thereby assisting to embarrass the government and making amends to the rebels for any harm he might have done them while in the Union service. The nominee for Surveyor General, John P. Linton of Cambria seems to have been a Major in the same regiment with our candidate Col. Campbell. Of his political career we know but little, but judging from the fact, that he consents to stand upon a re-hash of the Chicago platform we suppose he endorsed the disfranchisement of the soldier and belongs to that class of men who "*have not let their loyalty get the better of their Democracy.*"

The platform we have already characterized as a re-hash of the Chicago platform, as a matter of course, some of the more unwieldly planks of that *immortal document* have been left out, such as the 2nd, pronouncing the war a failure and demanding an armistice and peace at any price, also the 5th denouncing the government, instead of the rebels, for not taking better care of our soldiers, languishing and starving in Southern prisons, such a resolution just now might have borne heavily on Lee, Davis, Werz &c., which is not desired by the Democracy. A few new features have been introduced, the principal of which are the 6th, deprecating social equality, (shades of Richard M. Johnson and the ancient Democracy!) and the 7th, a quasi endorcement of President Johnson's policy, with an addition, of buts and ifs and ans, that turns the whole resolution into one of censure and denounces the trial and execution of the assassins of President Lincoln as murder, and finally winds up with the astonishing announcement that the Democracy are no longer in favor of *compromise*.

Altogether the prospects of the Democracy are anything but bright. The people of Pennsylvania last fall repudiated McClellan and the Chicago platform by a majority of 20,000, and this re-hash of that defunct institution, with its proteges, is doomed to a still more overwhelming defeat on the second Tuesday of next October.

☞The editor uf the *Gazette* evidently does not like his over estimate of himself. We pity him. The horrible contortions that he manifests to prove that he does not attack women, we assure him, do not look half as bad to himself as they do to the "looker on." "Be aisy," friend, you have a green gloss, it reflects some strange things, and we expect its reflections to haunt you until you, entering, bid Cerberus the blandest passing salutation.

REPRESENTATIVE NOMINATIONS.—The Copperhead Representative Conference, which assembled in this place on the 17th ult., nominated, for Legislature, A. J. Colborn, Esq., of Somerset, and George A. Smith, of Fulton. With the former we have no acquaintance. The latter appears to be a very "clever fellow." They are sure to be sacrificed. "Burnt brandy wouldn't save them." Ross and Armstrong will sweep everything before them like a hurricane.

☞A Copperhead paper says that the "Democratic party has never swerved from its fundamental principle," and we think that paper tells the truth for once. The "fundamental principle" of the Democratic party has been and still is the "loaves and fishes," and it was held together for a great many years, as admitted by one of its ablest leaders, "by the cohesive power of public plunder."—*Lebanon Courier.*

THE SOLDIERS RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The *Gazette* parades a vote taken in the Legislature submitting the amendment to the Constitution granting soldiers in active service the right of suffrage and DARES us to publish it, as if that proved anything. When a gentleman of this Meyers' organization endeavored to induce a citizen to vote for the amendment, he was approached, in real chivalric style, with "I don't want you to electioneer in favor of the Amendment, I won't allow you to do any such thing," as if he had the keeping of the conscience of every mouth of his party. The gentleman remarked, "Mr. Meyers you voted for this amendment in the Legislature." Meyers answered, and mark the answer, it is a complete answer to his citing of the record, "I ONLY VOTED TO SUBMIT IT TO THE PEOPLE!" We have never accused him of voting against its submission to the people, but we challenge him to publish the record of its final passage at the polls with B. F. MEYERS among the YEAS. Where did you record your vote on the 8th of August last? Among the yeas or nays? We don't care how you voted on the submission, let us know how you voted on the final passage? And then be good enough to let us know who printed the tickets in Bedford county against the amendment. We are quite sure they were not printed at the INQUIRER office. Fortunately for as we have your record in regard to the adoption of this measure, here it is:

We must say, that laying aside all political prejudices we are opposed to the principle of allowing men to vote, out of the State on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrines of our earliest statesmen: that a standing army is dangerous to a republic. AND FURTHER BELIEVE THAT GIVING SOLDIERS THE POWER TO VOTE ONLY DOUBLES THE DANGER.—*Gazette Jan.* 22, 1864.

GIVE HIM HIS DUE.

The Union men of this State are deeply indebted to the Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, for his untiring efforts in the Union State Convention, to secure a prompt and practical recognition of the Soldier's claims, by nominating for office, a brave, gallant and intrepid son of the Old Keystone State, that had aided in crushing out treason, to lead our party to victory in October next. To him as much, if not more, than to any other man, are the people under obligation for the nomination of Major General Hartranft for Auditor General. But Mr. Cessna, to be consistent with his past patriotic record, could not act otherwise. In days agone, we remember him (and we have every reason to do so, having personally aided him in the fight against Buchanan) as one who always fought for principle and hated with every impulse of his soul, the foul recreancy of apostates from the faith of true democracy. Before Sumpter fell he buckled on the armor of Loyalty and strove with the whole power of his great eloquence and unceasing energy, to rouse the people to the defense of the Old Flag and the preservation of the country. And in this act of so guiding the representatives of the Union people as to receive such a brave soldier and gallant leader as General Hartranft, he deserves the hearty thanks of the State.—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

A DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

A cotemporary thus interrogatively sums up the Democratic record on the negro question.

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democracy.

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic Party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency? The Democratic Party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic Party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic Party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic Party.

Who permitted every colored person owning $250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that State? The Democratic Party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic Party elected him Governor three times and he is still a leader of the Democratic Party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her Constitution of 1796? General Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such.

Who, with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually whining about "negro suffrage" and negro equality? The Democratic Party.

All these things were done by Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and charge it upon the Republicans—just like the thief who cries "stop thief" the loudest.

☞It gives us pleasure to announce that D. K. Wagoner & brother have bought out the Fulton *Republican*. These gentleman we are satisfied will give such a tone and character to the *Republican* as it truly deserves. We wish them abundant success both pecuniary and politically. We are sorry however to part with the local editor of that journal. Mr. Campbell should seek at once a wider field for the rays of his talents. We hope to hear of him having a "fat take" some of these times. If we can be of any service to him he has only to command us.

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

"10. That the constant devotion of Governor Curtin to the best interests of the State and nation during the last four years, and his indefatigable efforts on all occasions to pay the just debt of gratitude we owe our national defenders, not merely by words, but also by deeds, entitle him to the thanks of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania."

This brief resolution, from the platform framed by the Union State Convention at Harrisburg, does but scant justice to the chief magistrate of this commonwealth, and we are sure that the people generally were prepared for a much stronger endorsement. Governor Curtin has guided the destinies of Pennsylvania during a period when it required all his prudence and shrewdness to resist the efforts of alarmists to plunge us into vast financial embarrassments, which could not have benefitted us permanently, and would have done no more toward protecting us against invasion than was done by the regular action of the forces of the United States. Governor Curtin has saved Pennsylvania from an ocean of debt, and it is to his credit mainly that the finances of the commonwealth are now in a far better condition than ever before during the past twenty years. Very few States of this Union can say this after the experience of the past five years. The fidelity displayed by him toward the citizen soldiers of the State in the pending war, has been everywhere the subject of praise. No soldier of Pennsylvania has been by him left uncared for anywhere. To this record even the Democratic members of the Legislature have occasionally borne testimony. His administration has enjoyed the counsel and services of some of the most eminent men in the State, who are fairly entitled to a share of the credit of its success. Of these, his legal adviser, Attorney General William M. Meredith, formerly Secretary of the United States Treasury, is too well known in Philadelphia to need reference at our hands. The Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, who is not so well known here, is a very able man, and has exercised a wholesome influence. Adjutant General Russell has proved himself a most efficient officer in his difficult position. A State administration composed of such men could not fail to be successful."

We clip the above high compliment to our State administration, and the officers composing it, from the Philadelphia *North American*. It carries the greater weight from the fact that the *North American* seldom compliments men, and never until assured the compliment is deserved.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

The twelfth resolution of the platform adopted by the Union State Convention, at Harrisburg, arraigns the leaders of the Democratic party before the tribunal of the people, and thus enumerates their crimes:

The leaders of the Democratic party stand arraigned before the people of Pennsylvania for constantly obstructing the efforts of the constituted authorities to maintain the life of the republic. They did this;

By inflaming the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all reproach against treason or traitors;

By procuring a decision from the Democratic Judges of our Supreme Court denying the right of the Government to the services of citizens of this State for the defence of our imperilled country;

By discouraging men from volunteering into the armies of the Union, thus rendering it necessary to succumb to treason, or to pay large bounties, and so burdening every ward township, and borough in the State with debt to fill the ranks of our armies;

By opposing the enlistment of negroes for our defence although thus one white man less was required for every black one who could be enlisted, and this at the very moment when the battle of Gettysburg was raging on the soil of Pennsylvania, and the result of that decisive battle was uncertain;

By denying to our soldiers the right to vote while fighting for the flag of our fathers, on the plea that such rights were not allowed by our Constitution, and by opposing an amendment which removed their objection and relieved our brave soldiers from this disability;

By exaggerating public indebtedness, denying public credit, and teaching that the financial resources of the North were unequal to the suppression of rebellion;

By a shameful opposition to the measures for extending relief to the families of Union soldiers;

By a malignant effort by these means to secure the success of the rebels in the field, or such a protraction of the war as would exhaust the nation in its effort to subdue their friends;

By now heaping abuse upon the Government for punishing assassins and their accomplices;

By demanding the release of leading traitors;

By frowning down all attempts to bring to punishment the fiends who starved our soldiers;

By assuring rebels that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their crimes.

And if anything were wanting to complete their infamy, we have it in their determined opposition to free labor and to a tariff, which, while it would make labor profitable by protecting the workingmen of Pennsylvania from British competition, would largely increase the revenue essential to the maintenance of the public faith and credit.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The following figures show the measure of the "grand victory" of the Democracy in Kentucky. The popular majority now claimed by them is 15,000, last fall McClellan had 36,565 majority, a loss of 21,565. In the Louisville district General Rosseau, the Union candidate, is elected by 1500 majority, while last fall McClellan had 9,952 majority, a loss of 5,452. In the Covington district, Green Clay Smith, the Union Candidate, has a majority of 1,000, last year McClellan had 2,630 of a majority, a loss of 3,630. In the third district, the vote is reported as very close, last fall it gave "little Mac" 7,235 majority, a loss of some 7,000. Rejoice Cops while you can, at the same rate of progress it will be a long time before you have another Kentucky victory to rejoice over.

JEFF. DAVIS' trial, for reasons approved by the authorities, has been postponed. In the meantime, Davis' great ally, the copperhead faction of Pennsylvania, will be put on trial before the tribunal of the people thereof. The charges against that faction are ably and clearly set forth in the resolutions adopted at the Union Convention of the 17th inst. In that indictment the copperheads are arraigned for complicity with Davis in all his acts of treason, rendering him aid and comfort in the effort to destroy the Government. By October a verdict will be rendered.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

OHIO BOURBONS.—A pocket convention of those fossil Democrats who never forget nor never learn anything, was held, a day or two since at Columbus. They nominated ALEX. LONG for Governor, with CLINTON A. WHITE for his successor, in case he should be elected and should sink into a premature grave under the burden of his official duties. Rip Van Winkle would have been delighted with their resolutions—they are not only antediluvian but absolutely pre-Adamite. They are against everything; against the war; against the government; against the suspension of *habeas corpus;* against military rule; against any other rule, (except that of themselves;) against public debt, or any other debt; against national currency, or any other currency; against emancipation, or any other pation; against negro suffrage, "sure pop;" against colonization; against, against—well, against everything that has transpired since Gen. JACKSON was President, with the Monster Bank under his glorious feet, and MARTING VAN BURING a looking on with both eyes fast fixed on the chances of succesion.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞The *Gazette* asserts that we are mailing the INQUIRER to several hundred Democrats (?) who have never subscribed for it. We suppose the *Gazette* is well informed in regard to the matter and therefore should not controdict the statement. We do send the INQUIRER to a large number of Democrats who have come up and subscribed for it voluntarily, paying for it in advance stating that they desired a paper that contained some reading matter and one that they could introduce into their families without fear of corrupting their morals. If there are any Democrats who get the INQUIRER, who have never subscribed for it, they can rely upon it, that some good Democrat has subscribed and paid for it and ordered it to be sent to them.

TAKING CARE OF THEMSELVES.—It is common enough to hear it remarked, that the negro cannot take care of himself. It may be that some white folks are in the same boat; at least we think that the following official report of the number of rations issued to destitute persons at Mobile is evidence of the fact:

To white persons,.....	58,978
To colored persons.....	11,080
That was for May. In June it was—	
To white persons.....	68,416
To colored persons.....	8,000

We rather guess that the lazy, impudent white rebels will need more looking after than the black freedmen. Will some of our Copperhead cotemporaries make a note of it?—*Exchange.*

WANT TO BE HELD.—Prentice says that the anti-amendment people seem terribly apprehensive, that, unless restrained by the Constitution, they will inevitably marry niggers. We have all heard of that noisy fellow, who, getting in a quarrel, cried out to those around him, "Hold me, gentlemen, or I shall strike him." Each anti-amendment man seems calling aloud in a similar spirit, "Hold me, dear Constitution, or I shall marry a nigger as sure as you are born." But we propose that the Constitution shall stand off and see fair play.—*Exchange.*

According to Noah Webster, and he is good authority, a "Democrat" is "one who "adheres to a government by the people, or "favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men."

So the true democracy is represented by such men as Wendell Philips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Greeley, Ward Beecher, and others of the Radical stripe.

Will some of the high priests of bogus democracy move to suppress Webster's Unabridged?—*Exchange.*

The only two countries which now maintain slavery are Spain and Brazil. From present indications, Brazil is likely soon to abolish it.

The Imperial feasts in Mexico have been many and gorgeous. The diamonds worn were of almost fabulous price. The Mexican ladies are celebrated for their jewels. It is nothing uncommon for a lady to own $20,000 worth of diamonds and pearls.

The Empress of Mexico is shortly expected in Europe, the precarious state of her father's health being the cause.

The Duke of Brunswick is dying, and has willed enormous sums of money to the Emperor Napoleon and the Duke of Hamilton.

The cholera is still spreading at Constantinople.

A man in France killed five persons with a hatchet and left a sixth for dead, in so incredibly short a space of time that, until he made a full confession, the public refused to believe in the possibility of the crimes of which he was accused.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres is authorized to call the first town to be located in the Province, "Lincoln," in commemoration of the late President of the United States.

The Government of Canada intends, at the earliest practicable time, to enlarge all the canals of the Province, with the design of attracting the trade of our Western States.

The loyal Americans in Paris have presented the chief editor of Prince Napoleon's organ with a magnificent service of silver, in appreciation of his sympathy for our national cause in the late Rebellion.

Thirty per cent of the native Mexican population are brigands.

Piratical junks are wandering about on the Indian seas.

A great fire occured in Quebec, Canada, on the 17th, destroying between 60 and 80 buildings.

Maximilian has had shipped to Mexico a set of Hoe's celebrated printing machinery, two fire engines, and intends to order steamships to be built in New York.

Saratoga is infested with beggars of all classes.

Reenforcements to the extent of 6,000 are to be sent to Mexico—3,000 from France and 3,000 from Algiers.

In Paris, the popular subscription of ten centimes for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln is still progressing. There are 25,000 subscribers, and a committee appointed to raise the number to 100,000.

In London a man took three children to lodge temporarily in a coffee house, and murdered them all in their beds by suffocation.

There is no prospect whatever of any further payments of dividends or principal of the Confederate Loan in London.

The Emperor of the French intends sending one of his aides-de-camp on a special mission to America.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

OLD Government pensioners in the South are making application for a resumption of their pensions.

A NUMBER of late Rebel officers have gone to Germany to induce emigration to Southern Georgia.

There have arrived in Richmond, direct from Europe, a large party of Swedish emigrants, who design settling in the upper part of the James River Valley.

THE Government machine shop at Norfolk have been discontinued, and the hands all discharged.

GOV. Parsons of Alabama requests the President to suspend all petitions for pardons heretefore recommended by him.

OUT of 25,000 applications for pardon the President has actually pardoned less than 100.

TWENTY-FIVE planters are under arrest at Vicksburg, charged with either maltreating or wilfully killing their former slaves.

NEGRO testimony is not valid against white men in Mobile.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON regards the local civil governments established in the Rebellious States merely as experiments, to give the people an opportunity to show whether they are possessed of a truly loyal spirit and are disposed to act in good faith toward the National Government.

CHAMP FURGUSON, now on trial in NASHVILLE, Tenn., denies ever having committed many of the acts charged against him, and states that those whom he killed were seeking his life, hunting him down and waylaying him.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S house at New Orleans was surrounded recently, and himself, with others, kept in a cotton press until morning. It was supposed that Kirby Smith was concealed there. Beauregard complained to Gen. Sheridan, who righted the matter.

GEN. KILPATRICK expresses the opinion that reconstruction in the South has been commenced at least four years too soon; that the people are not to be trusted, and will make another desperate effort to effect their separation from the Union.

THERE is considerable disagreement and lack of co-operation between the civil and military authorities of South Carolina.

GOV. PIERPONT has decided upon changing his policy. He says that the Virginia Rebels have deceived him, and proved ungrateful for what he has done for them under their promises of future loyal and decent conduct.

THE Rebel General Joe Johnston, on his late visit to Fortress Monroe, on being asked if he would like to see Jeff. Davis, is reported to have replied that he neither wished to see him nor hear his name mentioned.

Immense quantities of cotton, piled along the Alabama River, are prevented reaching market by the high freights charged by steamboat owners.

Those pardoned citizens of the South who make personal application at the Freedmen's Bureau for the restoration of lands, are granted restitution, with the provision that they compensate the blacks for the crops they may be cultivating thereon, or leave them in undisturbed possession until the same are harvested.

GENERAL TERRY defines the term "during the war" to mean "while the necessity for a military force created by the Rebellion shall continue to exist."

THE Mississippi Convention will, no doubt, adopt a Free State Constitution.

A MONUMENT is to be erected at Lawrence, Kansas, to the 150 victims of Quantrell's massacre, 69 of whom lie in one trench.

THE father of Payne, the conspirator, recently took the oath of allegiance at Jacksonville, Fla., with the view of visiting Washington to bring away, if possible, the body of his wretched son.

There is truth in the report of utter destitution in some portions of the South, and of the desire of the people at large to submit cheerfully to the Government of the United States.

Orders have been issued from the War Office for the immediate discharge of 29,000 officers and men, from the Middle. Washington, Kentucky, North Carolina and Mississippi Departments.

A mineralogical investigation of Virginia shows that gold exists in the state in large quantities, and that the development of its mineral wealth, which is great, has been grossly neglected.

THE worms are ravaging the cotton fields on the Tallahatchie.

THE citizens of Northern Texas pledge themselves to abide by and defend all lawful authority.

A SEVERE earthquake shock visited the portions of Tennessee and Mississippi lying along the Mississippi River on the 17th. It was very sensibly felt in Memphis.

THE sky over some parts of Nashville is completely darkened by swallows every morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Regulations concerning passports to paroled rebels.—All except those against whom special charges are pending will be allowed to leave the country.—They cannot, however, return without permission of the President.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, DEPT. OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1865.

Paroled prisoners asking passports as citizens of the United States, and against whom no special charges may be pending, will be furnished with passports upon application therefor to the Department of State in the usual form. Such passports will, however, be issued upon the conditions that the applicants do not return to the United States without leave of the President. Other persons implicated in the rebellion who may wish to go abroad will apply to the Department of State for passports, and the applications will be disposed of according to the merits of the several cases.

By the President of the United States.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

TRIAL OF CAPT WIRZ.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

It was seen from the time Mr. Baker entered as counsel for Capt. Wirz that he would not long enjoy amicable relations with the commission, and on repeated occasions sharp words passed between them. To-day, he, together with his associate. Schade, withdrew. This is the second time within a week that Wirz,s counsel have deserted him. Wirz was very much hurt at this, and imploringly said to Mr. Baker: "You might stay to help me; and you should not mind even if the court does sometimes overrule you." In the absence of other counsel it now devolves on Judge-Advocate Chipman to see that he has fair play.

LIEUT.-Colonel James D. Mc Bride attacked Gen. Sol. Meredith with a loaded whip in the hall of the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, on the evening of the 15th. The General, though entirely unarmed, sent the young man off with a bloody nose, black eyes, and a battered countenance. The cause of the assult dates back to the time when Gen. Meredith commanded the District of Paducah.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

She Continues her ravages among the Whaling ships.—Her Captain declares he expected the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The latest San Francisco papers received by the Ocean Queen give the following details of the ravages of the pirate Shenandoah:

The Shenandoah had destroyed the bark Susan Abigail near the Gulf of Anadyr. It seems that the Susan Abigail had San Francisco papers of the 10th of July, containing accounts of the collapse of the rebellion, but the pirate Waddell would not credit them, as they came from Northern papers, and announced his intention of burning every American vessel he could find. After destroying the Susan Abigail the pirate went towards Behring's Straits and the Arctic Ocean. At St. Lawrence Island he burned the ship General Williams, of New London, and the next morning he burned five more vessels. The bark General Pike had arrived at San Francisco with the crews of seven vessels viz: bark Susan Abigail, ship Gen. Williams, bark W. C. Nye, of New Bedford; bark Gipsey, of New Bedford; barks Catharine, Nimrod and Isabella, all of New Bedford.

The paroled prisoners report that Captain Nye, of the Abigail, must have succeeded in notifying some of the vessels of the proximity of the pirate, as four were seen putting back soon after, and, with those notified by the General Pike, some thirteen were turned back.

The General Pike was bonded by the pirate for $45,000, and two hundred and seventy-one officers and men of the destroyed whale ships were put on board for San Francisco. Among those turned back by the General Pike were the Addison Pierce and Canton packet, both of New Bedford.

It is believed that the pirate will certainly destroy fifty more vessels, as they were all to the northward.

The bark Richmond was also warned off, and sailed from Plover Bay for the Sandwich Islands.

In conversation with Captain Smith, of the ship Wm. Thompson, the pirate asked the news. Captain Smith replied that President Lincoln had been assassinated. "I was prepared to hear that," said the pirate, exultingly. He did not believe that Lee had surrendered.

Among the people on the Shenandoah was an Englishman, who seemed to be prospecting for the purchase of fine vessels to put on a line between Australia and New Zealand, and it was probable that he would purchase some of the captures made by the pirate.

The officers of the Shenandoah talked of arming two of the whalers, to go up and destroy the whalers at points which the pirate could not reach, and were very desirous to enlist the captured crews. In some instances they were successful in obtaining men in this way.

The Kanakas, an English vessel, laden with coal, was seen by the ship William Gifford, bound for the Shenandoah.

RESTORATION OF MISSISSIPPI.

Doings of the State Convention—Its Proceedings endorsed by President Johnson—He makes liberal promises to them.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—A special despatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 23d instant, to the New Orleans *Times*, says: "In the State Convention an ordinance has been passed ratifying all laws and official acts passed since the act of Secession not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or of Mississippi, prior to January, 1861, except the law concerning crimes, and the acts enabling the railroads to pay moneys borrowed by them. It repeals all laws authorizing the paying of dues to the State in Confederate scrip, and the distillation of spirits on the State account; ratifies all official accounts, proceedings, judgments, decrees, &c., of the several courts, with all sales made by administrators and others acting in a fiducial capacity; authorizes executors and others to compromise with persons against whom they hold notes, as to the real value of the property for which such notes were given; authorizes parol testimony to be taken to prove whether or not the contracts contemplated specie currency; ratifies all marriages consummated since January, 1861, whether celebrated with the new form and ceremonies or not."

JACKSON, Miss., August 24, via New Orleans.—The ordinance proposing to submit the constitutional amendment to the people for ratification or rejection was lost by a vote of five to forty-four.

The convention gave their President the right to convene them when deemed necessary.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—A special despatch to the *Times*, dated to-day, says:

Gen. Sharkey has received a communication, by telegraph, from President Johnson, congratulating the Convention on the progress it is making in paving the way to readmission into the Union. All obstacles will soon be removed, and he says he will restore the writ of habeas corpus and remove the troops at the earliest moment when the State makes sufficient progress to have entirely returned to its allegiance. He hopes the example of Mississippi will soon be followed by other States.

Judge E. Fisher was nominated for Governor, and the Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

THE CAPTURE OF KETCHUM.

Detective officers McDougal and Gilmore find him in West Twentieth Street—He did not leave the City—His complete nonchalance—Forty-eight thousand dollars in Treasury notes recovered.

On Friday Detective Officers Gilmore and McDougal, to whom Superintendent Kennedy had intrusted the "working up" of the Ketchum forgeries, ascertained that Edward B. Ketchum had been seen in the Central Park and elsewhere, and that he had not only not departed from the city, but had frequently during the past week appeared near a house in West Twentieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. With this clue in their possession, the officers began to "pipe" the neighborhood of West Twentieth street, and at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon their search was rewarded, Ketchum then appearing to take an afternoon ramble. He was instantly taken into custody and hurried off to the police Headquarters, and there closely imprisoned.

When taken into custody Ketchum betrayed no surprise, but maintained perfect nonchalance and conversed freely with the officers while on the way to his prison. He informed his captors that with the exception of the Tuesday on which the frauds were discovered he had been abroad daily, walking and riding in the public streets with scarcely an attempt at concealment, and conversing with citizens whom he knew, but who did not know him, and on Thursday last he rode in the Central Park, and in the evening walked thence to his temporary abode in West Twentieth-street. He further informed the officers that he had $48,000 in his possession, and this he yielded without reserve. His property, he said, at one time was valued at $6,000,000; but with the decline in the premium on gold, in which he was one of the heaviest operators, his losses commenced, and he saw his wealth rapidly disappearing, until his liabilities reached the enormous aggregate of $4,000,000. But even this stupendous debt, he says, he could have canceled, if he had carried the gold frauds through successfully. He also spoke freely of the life which he had led, and on entering his cell remarked, "This is the close of a fast career."

HE is a brave man who dares to wear old clothes until he is able to pay for new.

The Democratic Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic convention at Harrisburg:

Whereas, It is the imperative duty, and should be the exclusive desire of every American citizen intrusted with the power of controlling public affairs by his vote or otherwise, to see that they are administered with a single eye to the great objects which our forefathers had in view when they laid the foundations of this republic, viz: To form a more perfect union; establish justice; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Whereas, The men and the party administering the Federal Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corruptly squandered the public money, denied justice to the people, perverted the whole Government from its original purpose, and thereby have brought untold calamities upon the country, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, are now, as we always have been, faithful to the Union of the States, opposing the secession of the South with all our influence and having no sympathy or association whatever with that party in the North which plotted against the Union and pronounced the Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

Second, That if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed, the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor, without the slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war. But when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in the South, and the advent of one of these parties into the seats of power made war a fact which we could not counteract, we sustained the Federal authorities in good faith, asking nothing at their hands except a decent regard for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs, but in both these particulars we were disappointed and betrayed.

Third, That the Constitution established by our revolutionary fathers is entitled to our unqualified respect and obedience; the oath to support it is binding, religiously, morally and legally, at all times, and under all circumstances, and in every part of the country; upon all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, as well as upon private citizens; it is only a strict observance of its by provisions, and a rigid enforcement of its obligations in all the States, that we can hope for union, liberty or peace. He who wilfully violates it, or counsels violation by others, is a public enemy and dishonest man

Fourth, That among the rights guarantied to us by the plainest words of the Coastitution, are these:—Free press, freedom from arbitrary arrest and illegal imprisonment, trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, the perfect immunity of all persons not in the army or navy from any species of punishment for crime or pretended crime which is not the legal consequence of a legal conviction by an impartial jury, the absolute subordination of all military power to the civil authority, and the privilege of white citizens to vote at the State elections, according to the laws of the State.

Fifth. That we fully concur with President Johnson in the conviction expressed by him in 1860, and repeated several times since, that the Federal Government is sovereign within its proper sphere; that it acts not through or upon the States, but directly upon individuals; that the States could not absolve the people from their federal obligations; that the State ordinances of Secession were nullities, and, therefore, when the attempted revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had been before. Their people were bound to the same duties and clothed with the same rights, excepting, of course, such rights as individuals among them had legally forfeited by their own acts in the meantime, and we hereby declare that so far as we can prevent it, the resumption of their proper places in the Union by those States, some of whose citizens were lately in Rebellion, shall not be impeded or delayed by the unlawful interference of that faction in the North which was always hostile to the Union, which now pronounces it legally dissolved, and which is still malignantly laboring to prevent its restoration.

Sixth. That the effort now making by certain persons to use the power of the General Government with a view to force negro suffrage on the States against the will of the people and contrary to existing laws, is not only a high crime against the constitution, but a deliberate and wicked attempt to put the States of this Union (all of them more or less and some of them entirely) under the domination of negroes, to Africanize a large portion of the country, and degrade the white race, morally and socially as well as politically, to the low level of the black. We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race, to govern itself, nor surrender the destinies of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put ourselves under their guardianship, nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited from our fathers, and we exhort our brethren in other States to take up the same attitude and maintain it firmly. (Cheers.)

Seventh. That we will support President Johnson in every just effort he may make to place all the States in their proper positions, to give to them a fair representation in Congress, to save them from the curse of negro equality; he shall have our hearty approval when he inflicts legal punishment by legal tribunals upon offenders against the United States, and we will be with him in every measure which looks to the maintenance of the public credit. But our full approval of his administration can be founded only in the belief that he will execute the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law in all parts of the country, that he will not allow the military to interfere with State elections; that he will punish kidnapping and robbery through the legal authorities, whether committed by Federal officers or private citizens, and that he will suffer no person to be murdered by Military Commission, and upon these measures there can be no compromise; he that is not for us is against us.

Eighth, That in view of our enormous national debt, the great weight of our State taxes, and the local burdens imposed upon us in divers ways, economy and retrenchment become an important duty of all our representatives, and to this end the vast standing army now on foot ought to be disbanded, the navy should be reduced, and the corrupt and extravagant practices lately introduced into the Government should be totally abolished.

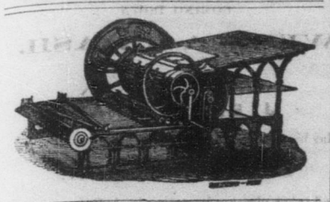
Ninth. That our revenue laws need to be carefully revised in such manner that while the public credit will be maintained and the national honor preserved, taxation will be equal ahd just.

Tenth. That the gallant soldiers of the Republic, who so nobly risked their lives in defense of the Union and the Constitution, merit and will receive the undying gratitude of the American people. Living, they shall live in our warmest affections, and dying, their memories will be cherished for all time to come. To say, as our political opponents do, that they fought and bled, and died, mainly for the freedom of the negro, is a gross insult on their patriotism and an outrage which will be indignantly presented by their surviving comrades through the ballot box.

Eleventh. That the noble manner in which the Democratic press of this commonwealth have contended in the defense of the liberties of the nation, amid trials and difficulties almost unparalleled, is deserving of our grateful recognition, and should entitle it to the encouragement of every Constitution-loving citizen.

Twelfth. That we reaffirm our adherence to the Monroe Doctrine.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

UNION COUNTY MEETING.

THE FIRST RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE BALL TO BE PUT IN MOTION.

The Union men of Bedford county, will assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Court House, in Bedford, on

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865,

to take measures to inaugurate the campaign.

Every man who stood by the Government in its trials, and who desired the overthrow of the rebellion, is cordially invited to attend.

The principles and nominations of the Union State Convention will be submitted for your endorsement, and active measures taken to secure the success of the Union ticket in the State, and particularly in this county.

Loyal men, Soldiers, and citizens, come as one man, and let us determine to overthrow the tyranny and iniquity of Copperheadism in this county, and erect in its stead the peaceful reign of "Law and Order."

Hon. John Cessna, Hon. Wm. H. Koontz, Col. John H. Filler, and others, will address you.

J. R. DURBORROW,
M. A. POINTS, Sec. Ch'm. Co. Com.
AUGUST 18, 1865.

Union County Committee.

The members of the Union County Committee will meet at the Washington Hotel, in Bedford, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1865, at three o'clock in the afternoon. A full turn out is earnestly requested. It is believed that by united action and proper zeal, we shall, this fall, be able to rescue the county from the clutches of Copperheadism, and thus identify her with our own beloved commonwealth, who, with her sister states, has long since placed herself on the side of freedom.

The following compose the committee:

Bedford Borough, J. R. Durborrow, Chairman, M. A. Points, Secretary.
Bedford tp., Thos. Hughes.
Bloody Run bor., John A. Gump.
Broad Top, O. P. Dom.
Colerain, C. F. Hetzel.
Cumberland Valley, F. A. Growden.
Harrison, James Mullin.
Hopewell, John P. Smith.
Juniata, Jos. Dull.
Liberty, E. A. Fockler.
Londonderry, Jacob Evans.
Monroe, Jas. R. O'Neal.
Napier, Capt. G. S. Mullin.
Prov. E., Jno. W. Sams.
Prov. W., Wilson W. Sparks.
Schellsburg, John E. Colvin.
Snake Springs, Asa S. Stuckey.
Southampton, H. C. Lashley.
St. Clair, Geo. W. Vickroy.
Union, A. H. Hull.
Woodberry M., J. Mentzger.
Woodberry S., A. B. Snowberger.

☞ Hopkins' "own make" of Hoop Skirts for ladies, and children, adv. in this issue.—Call at 628 Arch St., Philadelphia and examine his stock of goods.

☞ We neglected last week to notice the handsome contributions *of fifty-one dollars* of Company B, 187th, P. V. to the Crouse fund. The patriotic young men who composed this company have the thanks of every Union man in this community. This is only one of the many instances of generosity exhibited by these veterans to the citizens of this place. Long may they wave.

MUSICAL CONCERT.—The Helena Glee Club will give a concert, consisting of patriotic songs, glees, &c., on Wednesday evening the 6th inst., in the Court House. The proceeds are to be appropriated for the benefit of the Welsh Methodist Church at Helena, Broad Top township. We bespeak for them a liberal patronage in their laudable enterprise.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BIG TENT.—Mr. Gibson, the Photographer will be in town next week. He will be found in his big tent, and at all times prepared to take the best kind of pictures at the very lowest prices. Let all who want a good likeness give him a call, examine his pictures, and see if they cannot do a little better at the big tent than anywhere else.

BANK ROBBED.—On Monday morning the 21st inst. on opening the Banking House of M. Tredwell & Co. in this borough, it was discovered that the Iron safe had been forced and all the contents including a lot of Postage stamps, had been carried off.

The burglars were evidently no novices, as shown by the manner in which they had done their work. The rivets had been drilled out of the bar composing the lap edge of the door; and purchase having thus been obtained for a crowbar, the door was forced open. The windows had been darkened with strips of a gum piano cover, which had been brought, and cut to fit closely thus preventing the light from shining out while they were at work. A complete set of burglars tools were left behind by the scoundrels, who carried off with them besides the cash, bonds, a small steel safe —which was inside the larger one—containing several hundred dollars in specie. The amount lost is reported at $20,000. Suspicion attaches to one or two persons who were loitering about town and who have left since Saturday, but no arrests have been made. It is thought the robbery was committed on Sunday night, but as no one was in the bank during Sunday it may have been perpetrated on the night of Saturday.—*Somerset Herald and Whig.*

THE CAMP MEETING.—The Camp Meeting at Bloody Run broke up on last Thursday morning the 24th inst. There were a large number of persons in attendance during the entire week. On Sunday the crowd was immense. Excursion trains were run from different points on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. A large number of Ministers were in attendance. The order throughout was excellent, on Sabbath it could not have been surpassed. Rev. E. J. Mills, of Altoona, preached an admirable sermon on that occasion. A number of our friends will accept our thanks for the kind treatment we experienced at their hands.

IMPORTANT PURCHASES OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Hafer and Gilchrist purchased a few days ago the Chalybeate Spring one mile north of this place with 14 acres of the adjoining land, from Wm. Chenowith for the sum of seven thousand dollars. We hope to see these gentlemen improve this valuable property, at once, in such a manner as will enable them to accommodate a large number of visitors next Spring Season. The mineral Springs in this vicinity are unsurpassed in medicinal qualities by any in the country, and only want proper management in the hands of enterprising parties to make them rank among the most popular resorts in the United States. Will not some enterprising parties secure the white Sulphur Springs in Millhens Cove, ten miles west of here, and improve them. There is a fortune in them for somebody. As sulphur waters they are unsurpassed, and only want improvement of the grounds and the providing of proper accommodations to bring to them a crowd of visitors every season. With the proper improvement of these and a little energy in the management of those already improved, there is no reason why we should not have thousands of visitors here every season instead of the hundreds that now come.

O. E. Shannon, Esq. purchased, on the 29th ult., the large building and lot situated on the Southeast corner of Penn and Richard streets, from the Barclay heirs, for the sum of four thousand dollars. The building on this property cost some 16,000 dollars in the palmy days of Bedford when the turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was the great thoroughfare to the west. But that was before the era of railroads.

GENERAL NEWS.

There were numerous "pleasant incidents" at Grant's Fanuel Hall reception in Boston, on Monday. A cute Yankee who had been through the mill, and shaken hands with Gen. Grant, was himself seen shaking hands with less fortunate people outside, for ten cents a piece.

In all parts of the State of New Jersey the peach crop promises to be larger this year than it has been for many years past.

THE Dayton *Journal* says the grape crop in that vicinity will prove a sorry failure, the rot having taken the vineyards by storm. It hears of some vineyards that are in a pretty fair condition, but for the most part the grapes are already virtually gone. The rotting is attributed to the rainy season.

MR. Erskine S. Allin, master armorer at the Springfield armory, has been commissioned by the War Department to visit the various arsenals in England, France and Switzerland, and to be present at trials of breech loading firearms soon to take place in England and Switzerland.

THE first American steamer for Europe since 1861, the Circassian, sailed on the 19th from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

PROCEEDINGS were commenced by a military court in Washington on the 21st in the trial of Capt. Henry Wirz, the keeper of the Andersonville Rebel prison pen. The indictment accuses him of purposely starving his prisoners, vaccinating them with impure matter, giving them rotten food to eat, and hunting with his bloodhounds those of them who sought in flight to escape from this horrid pest-hole of suffering and death.

Judge Wright of Missouri, and four of his sons, were inhumanly butchered on the 16th, and their bodies left lying in the brush by the roadside. No less than 26 shots were fired into the persons of the five.

REAR-ADMIRAL Goldsborough says that in consequence of his not being invited to witness or participate in the approaching naval review at Brest, he will neither be present nor allow any vessels of his squadron to be in any adjacent waters neat that time.

THE last census will exhibit a most interesting account of the development in this country of many manufactures for which we have long been dependent, in a great degree, upon foreign production.

A witness on the Wirz trial exhibited the original commission issued to Jefferson Davis as a second Lieutenant of Dragoons. It is signed by Andrew Jackson as President, and Lewis Cass as Secretary of War.

THE Archbishop has informed the Catholic clergy of St. Louis that they must not take the oath prescribed by the Radical State Convention.

THE thermometer, on the top of Mount Washington, lately stood at 28 deg. Ice formed half an inch thick.

A revenue cutter is to be sent to the Caribbean Sea to recover the $1,500,000 which went down in the Golden Rule, wrecked on her passage to San Juan.

TRUE bills have been found against McCausland and others, who were the immediate instrumentalitieis in the burning of Chambersburg, Pa., and the pillaging of the border by the Rebels during the war.

THE "eight hour" labor question is being agitated by the laboring classes in nearly all the large cities of the North.

THE Steamship Brother Jonathan, from San Francisco, with between 200 and 300 passengers, was totally lost near Camp Lincoln, Oregon, July 30. Only 14 men and one woman were saved.

THE "Evening Exchange" in New-York has been abolished. The bankers and brokers think they can gamble enough in the day time, without going it by gaslight.

THERE occurred in New-York, during the six months ending May 31, 1865, 176 fires, 82 of which were of an incendiary origin. The total losses were $4,052,943, insurances, $8,400,825; amount paid, $1,571,855.

A Minister or Commissioner from Maximilian is on the way to Washington, to seek recognition by our Government.

A collision between a passenger and freight train occurred on the Oil Creek Railroad, near Titusville, on the 24th. Nine persons were killed, and from ten to fifteen wounded.

It is the expressed opinion of heads of bureaus that, as a whole, the employment of women in the Department at Washington is a failure.

GOVERNMENT beef is dressed and delivered in Texas at six cents a pound.

THE friends of Alexander H. Stephens are making strenuous efforts to secure his pardon and release.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the early trial of Jeff. Davis.

THE president has ordered the payment of $621,000 to Massachusetts on her war debt, which is $3,000,000.

THERE are no counterfeit Treasury notes, so far as is known, of the denominations of $1,000, $500 and $2. All others are counterfeited.

Two of the popular mineral springs at Saratoga—the Congress and the Star—have recently been sold, the former bringing $310,000 and the latter $35,000.

OUR railways were never in a more flourishing condition than at this time. The passenger travel has very rarely been so great as during the present summer.

Nearly every branch of trade has revived since the war, and the wide expanse of Southern territory thrown open to the enterprise of our people has furnished vast material for investment and development.

THE country was probably never more prosperous than at this time.

THE Internal Revenue receipts since July 1 amount to within a fraction of $45,000,000. It is estimated that the receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30 will exceed $60,000,000.

THE strike among the coal miners of the Lackawana Valley has lasted over two weeks, and there is no prospect of its termination. The strikers are said to have a fund of $80,000 to fall back upon.

THE number of regular battles fought during the late Rebellion is 252.

In St. Pauls, Minnesota, negroes are excluded from the schools. They are going to law about it.

THE citizens of St. Louis have put $30,000 in the bank to the credit of Gen. Sherman, requesting him to use it in selecting a house to his taste.

FIVE hundred and six mule teams are to make an overland march from Washington to Leavenworth, Kansas.

THERE are but five prisoners at Fort Warren, Boston. Vice-President Stephens and Postmaster-General Reagan, late Confederates, are of the number.

THE present high prices of flour and grain cannot be maintained. The crops are too good and the surplusage too large.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Lyons, formerly British Minister at Washington, is to succeed Sir Henry Bulwer as British Minister at Constantinople.

The British Consul at Abyssinia was, at last accounts, led like a wild beast, with an iron around his neck, and a good prospect of having his head cut off. The Emperor tells England to come and take him if she wants him.

The returns up to the 1st of August show that the attendance at the Dublin Exibition since the opening has amounted to 300,000.

In England, a fiend in woman's shape has made a business of destroying illegitimate children, for sums of money varying in amount from $10 to $25.

Without waiting to ascertain whether or not the Great Eastern, cable and all, had gone to Davy Jone's locker, the company met and voted an additional $400,000 for the undertaking.

An express train in England was lately kept waiting 20 minutes for the convenience of Lord Lindsay, member of Parliament.

The leading merchants and slave-traders of Cuba are seeking an order from the spanish Government to stop the slave trade, and permit African colonization on that Island.

The street-sweeping in Paris costs $800,000 per annum.

Illegitimate births in France have risen from one-thirteenth to one-third since the system of Foundling Hospitals was established.

East India beetles are in great request in Paris for ladies ornaments.

The cholera has made its appearance on the coast of Spain.

The police of France have prosecuted a man for non-observance of the Sabbatn.

The French Fmperor has received $128,400 for the copyright of the first volume of his "Life of Caesar." He has reserved $8,000 for his share, and given away $120,400 to his different co-laborers.

An extraordinary mission is to be sent from Japan to Florence, Italy, for the purpose of entering into commercial relations with the tycoon; especially in reference to the silk trade.

Several members of the New-York German Shooting Clbb went to Bremen to take part in the German National Shooting Festival. One of the party, following his inclination to revisit his birthplace, was arrested by the Hessian police for non-performance of his military duty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., September 1.

Flour	$7.50a8.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12a25
Corn	90	Hams	20a25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	18
Lard per lb	12a15	Dried Peaches "	8

DIED.

On Thursday, August 24th, ISABEL REED, infant daughter of Hon. Samuel L., and Emily M. Russell, aged 2 years, 9 months, and 22 days. Gone to join her angel sister in heaven.

"Go to thy sleep, my child,
Go to thy dreamless bed,—
Gentle and undefiled,
With blessings on thy head,
Fresh roses in thy hand,
Buds on thy pillow laid,
Haste from this fearful land
Where flowers so quickly fade."

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office.,"

New Advertisements.

STOLEN—CAUTION.—If the person who *bought* or *received* a small brown silk *real* bamboo-handled SUN UMBRELLA from a straggling soldier will return it to this office, he or she will be liberally rewarded. sep1

$20 REWARD.
Stolen from the subscriber living in Snake Spring township, on the last night of the Bloody Run Camp Meeting, a dark bay HORSE and SADDLE and BRIDLE. The horse is about fifteen hands high, a little white on one hind foot, branded U. S. and C. The subscriber will pay the above reward for the horse, bridle and saddle delivered at his residence as aforesaid.
Sep1:3t* BENJ. ASHCOM.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.
HOPKINS'
"OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS,
are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade.

They embrace a complete assortment of all the new and desirable styles. Sizes and length, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, and are superior to all others made in point of symmetry, finish and durability; being made of the finest tempered English steel springs—with line finished covering, and having all the metallic fastenings immovably secured, by improved machinery. They retain their shape and elasticity to the last, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Also, constantly in receipt of full lines of good Eastern made SKIRTS, at very low Prices. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
at Manufactory and sales rooom,
NO. 628 ARCH ST. above 6th., PHIL'A.
☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!
Sept. 1.-4m.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (10th day) of October,

1865, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. C. Mower, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Fridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to mee at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffith's school House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General for the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General for the State of Penusylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Treasurer for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for Bedford county.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Jury Commissioners of Bedford county. Each elector to vote for but one commissioner.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Directors of the Poor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner for the county of Bedford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relative to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose names is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and in the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, September 1, 1864.

ESTRAYS.
Came to the residence of the subscribers living in St. Clair township, TWO HEIFERS supposed to be two years old, with right ear cropped. The largest is red and white, with white forehead; the other a dark brown, with white belly and tail. The owner is requested to establish his ownership, pay charges and remove them at once.
Aug. 25:3t* J. & S. BAREFOOT.

ESTRAYS.
Strayed from the subscriber about the 5th of August, the following cattle: One Black Cow, about eight years old, one Red Heifer, 2½ years old; one Brindle Bull, 2½ years old. A reward of $5 will be paid to any person who will return them to me or give information where they may be found. A. G. ALLEN,
Mt. Dallas Station, one mile above Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. Aug. 25:4t*

GLORIOUS NEWS TO THE CITIZENS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Pictures at old Prices.

The undersigned has just received a large lot of Cases &c., &c. for pictures by which he is enabled to reduce the price, 25 PER CENT. LESS than any other place in Bedford county.

Persons desiring cheap pictures and a perfect likeness of themselves will save money by stopping at

Gettys' Photographic Gallery

opposite the Washington Hotel. Call and examine before going elsewhere. Remember that Gettys is the first man who made Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Terrotypes &c., &c., in Bedford county. Remember that Gettys is the first man who made Photographs in Bedford county. Remember the place—opposite Washington Hotel.
T. R. GETTYS.
August 25, 1865—3t.

MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

R. M'C. BLYMYER..... .....GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

R. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his

Two Valuable Farms for Sale,

situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining William Chenowith and others, about one mile from Bedford, and six miles from Mt. Dallas Station on the Southern Penn'a R. R. The road to be extended to Bedford will run within a few rods of the one end of the No. 1 farm. The improvements are: on the No. 1, a GOOD HOUSE and a large bank barn with a flowing pump of the very best water, 2 wagon sheds, with 2 corn cribs, spring house, and other out houses, 2 apple orchards, with other fruit trees, a small run passes the barn and spring house, that can be turned to water a large meadow. On this farm there are about 200 acres of good limestone land, 150 acres cleared, balance in good timber. There is also iron ore on both farms.

No. 2 farm contains about 250 acres; cleared land near 150 acres, balance in good timber. The improvements consist of a NEW FRAME HOUSE, new bank barn, young apple orchard. Also an old orchard on the one side of a limestone ridge. There is also plenty of iron ore on this farm.

The reason for selling these farms is that the owner wishes to enter into some other business.

For further particulars address
CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.
Reference: Hon. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, Esq.
August 25, 1865.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

Posters of any size,
Circulars,
Business Cards,
Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Ball Tickets & Programmes,
Concert and Lecture Tickets,
Order Books,
Segar Labels,
Receipts,
Legal Blanks,
Photographer's Cards,
Bill Heads,
Letter Heads,
Pamphlets,
Paper Books,
etc., etc., etc., etc.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of DAVID H. STUCKEY, late of Colerain township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Colerain township by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
M. L. HETRICK,
aug18 6t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of ABRAHAM IMLER, late of Union township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH IMLER,
aug18. Administrator.

SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at private sale all the valuable Real Estate belonging to the estate of S. M. BARCLAY, dec'd, situate in and around the Borough of Bedford. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to J. J. BARCLAY, Bedford.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Adm'r of S. M. Barclay, dec'd.
Aug. 11.-3t.

LIST OF CAUSES
put down for trial at September Term, 1865, (4th day.)

Wilson Clark	vs. Jos. Sleighter.
Isaac Wigfield	vs Matilda Wigfield
Matilda Wigfield	vs Isaac Wigfield
Same.	vs Same
Mary Ann Biesly	vs Sam'l Williams
Loretto Smith	vs Same
Stephen G. Wright	vs Wm P Hazard
Jacob Dunkle	vs Michael Ritchey
Theodore Kinton	vs Jos & Jas Mortimore
F. D. Beegle	vs Wentz & Feathers
Bloody Run School Dist.	vs W. Providence S. Dis.
John W. Beeler	vs Dr. B F Harry
Fisher & Biddle	vs Sam'l Crisman

Aug 11. O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

FRESH GOODS.
A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$15,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, &
SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS
Drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 4th day, 1865.

Wm. Gillespie, *Foreman.*	David Fluck,
John Dell,	Andrew College,
John A Gump,	Conrad Reighard,
F M Bixler,	William Cessna,
John A Cessna,	Geo W Figard,
John C Miller,	William Foster,
Joseph Bussard, of Jno.,	Jacob C Boor,
Samuel Crissman,	James E. Mattingly,
George S. Potter,	John Diltz,
William Hancock,	Geo. Reimund,
John Boyer, Jr.,	Henry Rose,
Joseph Black,	Peter F Lehman.

PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term.

Michael Wendle,	John Neary,
John K oons,	Philip Snyder,
Jacob Eicher,	Barnet Weimer,
Henry Clapper,	George Blackburn,
Stephen Weimer,	Solomon Steel,
Wm McClellan,	Jacob Steckman,
Henry Shrader,	Jacob Corl,
Peter Reininger,	James Blackburn,
Jacob Pote,	Solomon Adams,
Chas. W Ashcom,	Jacob Carpenter,
Harrison Brison,	Simon Richey,
Jacob Ewig.	John H. Imler,
John H Barton,	Jacob S Brumbaugh,
Geo. F Steel,	John Cypher,
Archibald Blair,	Robert Taylor,
Jacob Roades,	Jas N Burkhimer,
Charles S Crisman,	Alex. Holsinger,
Francis Beard,	F G Morgart,
Jacob W Rice,	Alex Davis.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners' Office this 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.
Aug. 11. JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of John Keagy, Guardian of Barbara Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodbury township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of John Keagy, Guardian of Susan Stoner, miner child of David Stoner, late of South Woodbury township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of John Keagy, Guardian of Joshua Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of David O. Hoover and Moses Detwiler, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Jacob Detwiler, late of the township of Middle Woodberry, in the county of Bedford, Pennsylvania, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Catharine Steckman, administratrix of Andrew Steckman, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Barbara Mock, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Frederick C. Mock, late of the township of St. Clair, in the county of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Edmund S. Blackburn, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate, of Wm. N. Blackburn, deceased.

The account of John B. Replogle, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Snoberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of A. H. Hull, Esq., administrator of the estate of William H. Ake, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.

The second administration account of John W. Hull, Esq., Executor of the last will &c. of Thos. J. Blackburn, late of Napier township, dec'd.

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the Country Gentleman.

MULES vs HORSES.

I have for the past four years been more and more convinced that the mule is far the more profitable animal to raise or keep for work. The following is a comparative statement of the cost of raising, value of animals, and comparative profit on raising the mule and horse. Mules got by imported or half-breed jacks will mature for work or market at two years old; the horse from four to five years old. The average working life of a mule is say twenty years; instances are known of their living to eighty years, and it is not unusual to see animals of thirty and thirty-five years of age at work regularly. The average working life of the horse is say nine years; many horses I am aware work more years, but I think it is generally conceded that the average will not exceed that time. The risk of raising a mule colt is much less than the horse, because of their more hardy nature, disease being almost unknown among them. To obtain the cost of the two animals fit for service or sale, we will assume the cost of stallion and jack at the same price say twenty dollars. The first year the cost of either colt is but very little, say ten dollars. The second year the cost of the mule colt and horse colt will be the same, although a mule as a general thing does not eat but two-thirds as much as a horse; it being more forward at two years old, we place it at the same cost. At this time we sell the mule, say at $200. The third and fourth year we say the horse colt costs but $25 each to raise, and is then sold at $200, which is a good average. The cost of the two animals appears as follows; Mule, cost of colt, $20; expense of keeping two years, $35; interest on cost and keeping at 6 per cent., $3; making a total of $58 cost, which deduct from its sale and add interest on money for the two years to bring it to date of sale of horse, =$200—$58=$142 and interest at 6 per cent., $16 84=$158 84, net profit on mule to date of sale of horse. Now the cost of horse colt, $20; expense of keeping two years, $35; interest on cost of keeping, $3; expense of keeping two years more, $50; interest on keeping, $4 50; making total of $1-12 50, which deduct from amount received for horse, $200, leaves profit on raising mule, $158 84; profit on raising horse, $87 50; excess of profit in raising mules over horses, $71 34, or almost as much as is realized for raising a horse.

This amount seems large, but when compared with the actual profit to the user of the animal, it is small. The working life of a horse being 9 years, and the mule 20, one mule will last as long as 2 and 2-9ths horses. Therefore to do two hundred dollars' worth of mule work, it requires $444 44-100ths, besides interest on the cost of capital. I assume both mule and horse to be useless at the end of twenty years, which is not actually so, but near enough to show the comparison. The saving of hay and grain as fed the two animals by the army, being one-third less for the mule than the horse, amounts, hay calculated at $20 a ton and corn at $1 a bushel, to $30 51 a year. Interest averaged at ten years on entire amount of saving, $610 20=$366 12, or total of $976 32 saved in feed and interest of money, which add to the cost of horse flesh used up, $1,420 76, from which deduct the cost of mule, $290, leaves a profit of $1,220 76 for persons doing the same amount of work with mules for twenty years over those who have horses for the same work.

The greatest difference in the world can be obtained by using good or bad animals to breed from; and if any one has a bad mule, I hope they will not condemn the entire hybrid, but seek to to improve the next by crossing better bloods.—*R. S. I., Nashville, Tenn.*

PINCHING TO PROMOTE FRUITFULNESS.

Those who have never practiced this, or observed the results, may have seen if experienced in tree growing, that a shoot, of which the points was broken, bruised or otherwise injured during the growing season, frequently becomes a fruit branch either during the same or the following season; and this, especially if situated in the interior of the tree or on the older and lower parts of the branches. The check given to the extension of the shoot concentrates the sap in the parts remaining; and, unless the check has been given very early in the season, or the growth very vigerous in the tree, so that the buds will break and form shoots, they are certain to prepare for the production of fruit. It is on this principle of checking the growth and concentrating the sap in the pinched shoots, that pinching to promote fruitfulness is performed; and its efficiency may be estimated from the fact that the trees on which it has been practiced have been borne fruit four or five, and perhaps seven years sooner than they would have done without it.—*Barry's Fruit Garden.*

DANGEROUS UTENSILS.

Professor Mayer, of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, says that common red pottery which is thick glazed with red lead is not fit to contain anything that is to be used for food He states that a citizen of Baltimore county recently lost two children who were poisoned by eating apple butter that had been kept in a glaced red milk crock. His attention having been called to the case, he makes a report in which he says:—"After protracted analysis, I extracted lead in the proportion of twenty-six and a half grains of metal in one pound of apple butter, and this clearly explained the cause of the death of the children. The evidence I here present is important and legislation should be made prohibiting the use of lead in glazing pottery; for should acid alkaline, or even fatty matters come in contact with the glaze it will dissolve it off, and if not in sufficient quantity to produce acute symptoms or death it will seriously impair the health while the cause of suffering may remain unknown to the physician."

PLANT FRUIT TREES.

Let every man who owns an acre of land plant fruit trees in abundance; they will pay. Fruit is good, is healthy, but is scarce always—we never have enough. Plant apples, pears, peaches, plums; you can plant them in a thousand little vacant corners, and they will pay you richly in a few years. Do not neglect it.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced by the subscriber against all persons tresspassing upon either my own property or upon the farm of Samuel Ickes in Napier township, now in my possession.

aug18tf. B. W. McCREARY.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.		
Express.	P. M.	Mail. A. M.		Mail. P. M.	Express. P. M.	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
6 10	8 00		Huntingdon	12 01	6 20	
6 27	8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44	5 57	
6 34	8 24		Pleasant Grove	11 37	5 50	
6 48	8 38		Marklesburg	11 23	5 36	
7 02	8 52		Coffee Run	11 10	5 22	
7 09	8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02	5 15	
7 21	9 11		Cove	10 49	5 04	
7 25	9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00	
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves	
7 40	9 30		Saxton	10 30	4 45	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
7 50	9 40			10 20	4 35	
8 10	10 00		Riddlesburg	10 00	4 15	
8 18	10 08		Hopewell	9 52	4 07	
8 30	10 20		Piper's Run	9 40	3 55	
8 45	10 35		Hamilton	9 25	3 40	
8 57	10 47		Bloody Run	9 13	3 28	
Arrives	Arrives				Leaves.	
9 00	10 50		Mount Dallas	9 10	3 25	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves		Arrives		
10 40	Saxton	9 20	4 30	
10 55	Coalmont	9 05	4 15	
11 00	Crawford	8 55	4 05	
Arrives		Leaves.		
11 00	Dudley	8 50	4 00	
	Broad Top City.			

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.tf

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

NEW GRIST MILL AND LIMESTONE FARM,

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford Township, for sale, together with 132 acres limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford, and the terminus of the Bedford rail road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year.

The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Feight saw-mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c. thereon erected. It is on cove creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustable. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

july28653m. JONATHAN BOWSER.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,651yr.

GENTLEMEN Are informed we have just received another supply of superior

Black French Cloths
AND
CASSIMERES,

which for quality and superior finish cannot be surpassed.

July 21. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair tp., containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a

Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,

With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,

ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,

in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared. Also,

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,

Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE, St. Clairsville.

May 26:3m

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES AT

MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

---

AGENTS WANTED FOR

The Secret Service,
The Field,
The Dungeon,
and The Escape,

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent,

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.

N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June 23.:3m* Philadelphia.

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,
FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children; to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the *"Road to the Poor House,"* and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"

will try to

Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.

May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do *Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,* &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.

☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.

June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64.tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIB ONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES AND TINWARE.

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

---

S. & W. SHUCK,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

THE SPECIFIC Pill. Two To Six

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE

Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss o Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BERRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homoepathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.

oct.21,'64-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa.,

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Taursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

DRESS GOODS.

At

CRAMERS'

You will find elegant

SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS

all shades,

ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.

ALL VERY CHEAP.

June 2, 1865.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW MACKEREL, HERRING, and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.

feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rushabout four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich anp capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a surepreventionof Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Shivering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review